

CARLYLE

SASKATCHEWAN~

“Where they
grow
WHEAT”



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Carlyle, Saskatchewan

Facts Regarding the Resources and Prosperity of the Carlyle District

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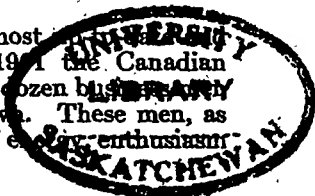
IN PUBLISHING this booklet it is our intention to place before our readers some facts regarding the resources of the Carlyle district and the prosperity which invariably follows the intelligent use of head and hand. To do this we believe no better method could be adopted than the publication of personal interviews

with the farmers of the district, not particularly the men who came here with money to invest, but more especially the men who came to the country with little or no capital save a pair of willing hands and a determination to succeed. Our reason for paying particular attention to this class of successful settlers is that they form the large majority of our farmers.

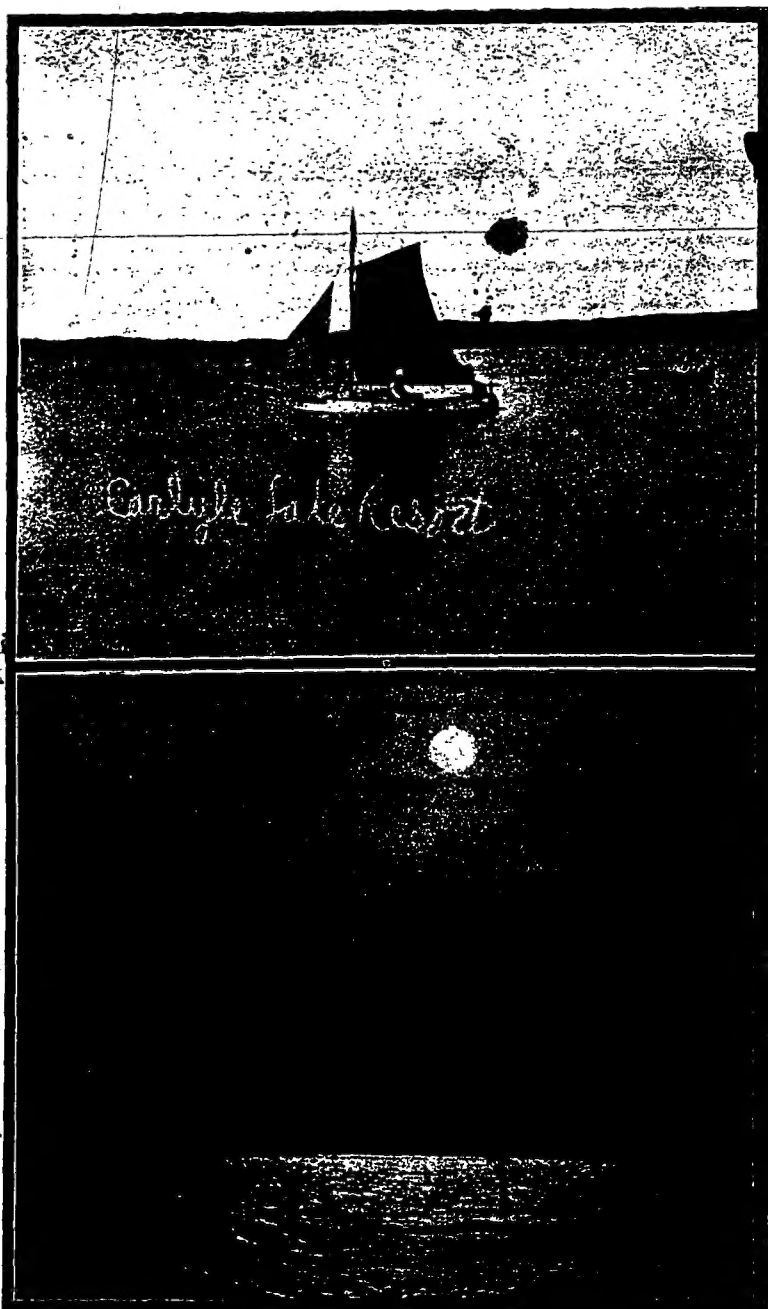
The man who came here ten or twenty years ago with from \$5,000 to \$10,000 at his disposal may easily have increased the money he brought to the country fifty fold, but the measure of success which has rewarded the man whose stock-in-trade on his arrival consisted chiefly of faith, hope and a willingness to work, will prove far more interesting to the prospective settler who is intending to come West and make a home for himself.

It is not our intention to "boom" the district; the day of the boom is past and gone. We shall only publish information which can be verified by actual observation on the part of the homeseeker.

The town of Carlyle itself, is one of the most thriving country towns in the West. In 1901 the Canadian Pacific Railway reached this point, and half a dozen businessmen camped on the spot now occupied by the town. These men, as is usually the case in the West, were brimful of enthusiasm.



Shaw Library



MORNING AND NIGHT AT THE BEAUTIFUL
CARLYLE LAKE RESORT

and sound business sense, and they laid broad and deep the foundation on which the steadily growing prosperity of the town has since, and is still being built up.

In the history of the town of Carlyle, there has never been a "boom" with its injurious after effects. The growth has been steady, and it is only in looking back over the past nine years of the town's history that one realizes the immense strides that have been made.

The advent of a second railroad this spring has naturally given an appreciable impetus to the business interests of the town. Commencing with the present summer the Canadian Northern Maryfield-Lethbridge line was opened for traffic, providing among other advantages, a short cut to the inexhaustible coal beds along the banks of the Souris River, about forty miles to the southwest. This will provide Carlyle with an abundant supply of coal for steam purposes at about \$1.50 per ton on track. The fuel question is easy of solution as unlimited timber is also to be had from the Moose Mountains, a few miles north of the town.

Carlyle has five large elevators, with a storage capacity of over 200,000 bushels of wheat, and the shipment of wheat over the C. P. R. alone so far this season amounted to 300,000 bushels, and when the amount shipped over both railroads is totalled at the end of the season, it is probable the figures will be well over the 400,000 mark. These figures may be expected to be considerably higher for the coming season.

While, owing to the rapid growth of the outlying districts, and the improvement in railway connections with country points there are splendid business openings in several lines, the usual businesses to be found in Western towns are well represented. Among them are four large general stores, two groceries, and two first-class hotels.

In addition there is a large public school and high school (with the best record in the province for two years), three churches, five fraternal lodges, agricultural society (ranking second in the province), long distance, local and rural telephone systems.

This summer also, will see the completion of an up-to-date system of waterworks and fire protection which will have the result of making available an unlimited supply of pure water for all purposes, manufacturing as well as domestic, no matter how much the town may grow.

The sidewalks along the main streets of the town are this summer being replaced by the granolithic pavements, so popular in the larger cities of the East.

All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy, and Carlyle is also well represented in all lines of sport. Curling "the roarin" game" is particularly strong, the seventh annual bonspiel in 1910 drawing together the third largest gathering of curlers in the whole of Western Canada, Winnipeg, and Regina being first and second.

There are in season hockey, football, cricket, baseball, tennis, rifle and gun clubs with healthy membership rolls, but the most

important institution in the way of recreation is the beautiful Carlyle Lake Resort, which was acquired by the town from the Dominion government in 1908, and which has been largely improved in the past two years. A considerable sum is being expended there this season in providing improved accommodation for the ever increasing crowds of visitors who spent their summer vacations at this lovely resort.

No visitor to Carlyle to-day feels that he has completed his trip unless he has at least a few hours fishing at the Lake Resort, and strings of 100 and upwards were quite common until the town council passed a by-law regulating the number of fish that might be taken by one person in any one day.

In conclusion we would say that there is room in this district for any up-to-date farmer, and room in the town for any up-to-date business man, and any enquiries as to prospects in any line will be cheerfully answered by the

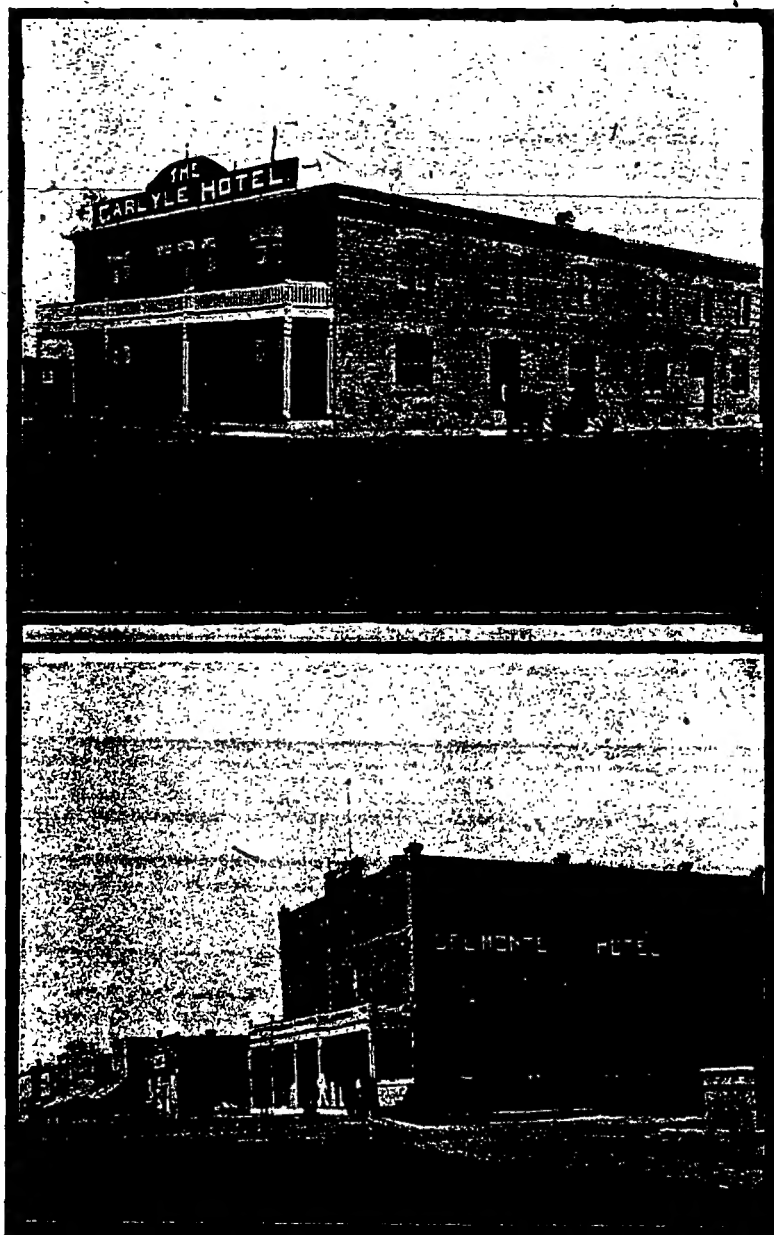
SECRETARY OF BOARD OF TRADE

Sedgewick

An American Invaders Experience

WHILE the Canadian and American press during the past few years has been filled with articles on the "American Invasion" of the Canadian West, by which the country to the south of us has been drained of hundred of thousands of its best citizens it is with pleasure we state that the Carlyle district has shared in this peaceable "invasion" and counts among its most enterprising and prosperous residents, a number who were born under the Stars and Stripes. If there is one thing more than another which is characteristic of an American, it is that he knows a good thing when he sees it, and the Carlyle district is one of the good things which has in the past few years come before his vision.

Mr. William Sedgewick was born in New London, Waupaca County, Wisconsin, and on his father's 80-acre farm, developed a stout heart and strong muscles in helping to clear away the heavy pine, beech and maple. In 1885, hearing from his brother glowing accounts (compared with their old home) of South Dakota, he moved to Clear Lake, South Dakota and bought a relinquishment on a tree claim, a form of homesteading unknown in Canada, land having to be broken and prepared for trees the first year, 5 acres of trees planted the second year, and 10 acres the third. Beautiful groves and windbreaks are today the result of this policy. He soon learned that level Dakota prairie with plenty of hot winds and hot sun were not the most conducive to good crops. After breaking all that was fit to break—120 acres—he



CARLYLE'S MODERN HOTELS

bought 80 acres from a railroad company at \$4.00 an acre, broke it up, paid for it, erected a windmill and buildings, raised a family, made a living and worked hard. But the hot winds were a strong enemy to the crops, his highest average being 10 bushels of wheat and 25 bushels of oats per acre. With a growing family of five boys, he began to realize that Dakota farming did not present the most hopeful future, and hearing of Western Canada, he came and purchased a quarter-section in the Manor district for \$5.00 an acre, which the year after he sold for \$9.00 per acre.

Returning to Dakota he sold out, and in 1901 came to the Carlyle district and purchased a half-section on which he now resides, for \$7.00 an acre. As an evidence of the rise in land values it is only necessary to state that land close by his is held today at \$35.00 per acre. He also homesteaded in the nearby mountains. Including buildings, Mr. Sedgewick's farm, apart from his homestead in the mountains, is easily worth \$40 an acre. He has today 280 acres under cultivation. Last year he had 160 acres of wheat and 60 acres of oats, the wheat averaging 16 bushels and the oats 50 bushels to the acre. He also had 40 acres of flax. He has grown as high as 45 bushels of wheat to the acre, and states that if he had been told while in Dakota that such a yield was possible, he would not have believed it. His crop this year consists of 165 acres of wheat, 50 acres of oats, and 45 acres of flax. During his seven years of Canadian farming he has never had his crop damaged by frost, hail, or otherwise. His mountain farm is ideal for ranching with plenty of water, grass and sheltering bluffs. He now has 20 head of horses, 15 head of cattle, 20 head of swine and ships a number of cattle each year realizing the highest prices. His buildings are also models of convenience and comfort. The house is 24 x 24, two storey, with windmill pump, and other conveniences near by. The hay and stock barn is 32 x 52, plank floored and up to date. Mr. Sedgewick has become Canadianized in farm machinery as well as farm crops, believing it to be the strongest and most durable.

Though at heart a horse fancier, Mr. Sedgwick is also a lover of poultry, and has a large henhouse wherein he has a large number of Plymouth Rock chicks chirping in the sunshine. He also devotes considerable attention to dairying, and turns out a high grade of dairy butter.

His 480 acres of land with buildings and stock is worth over \$20,000 and with wheat in the granary and money in the bank he is free from anything in the shape of financial worries. Coupled with this, his family have better health than in Dakota, are well satisfied with Canadian school facilities—country schools being open longer here each year than in Dakota, churches convenient, laws similar, but better enforced, Sabbath better observed. Politically, though a protectionist in Dakota, he is a strong believer in free trade to-day. Mr. Sedgwick was back to South Dakota some time ago, where he met many of his old friends, and when he saw so many preparing to come to Canada, and was

told by bankers that the mortgages were growing and the farms going back instead of improving, he almost offered a prayer of thankfulness that he had got out and come to the Carlyle district.

Anderson

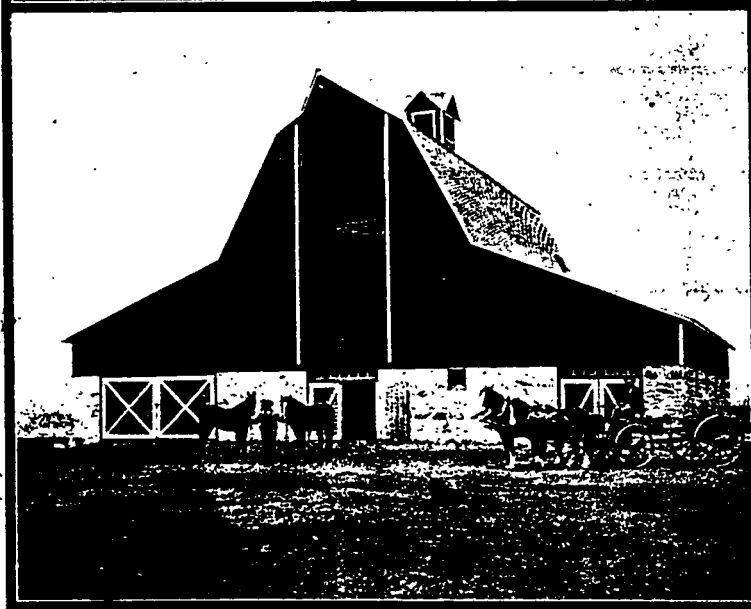
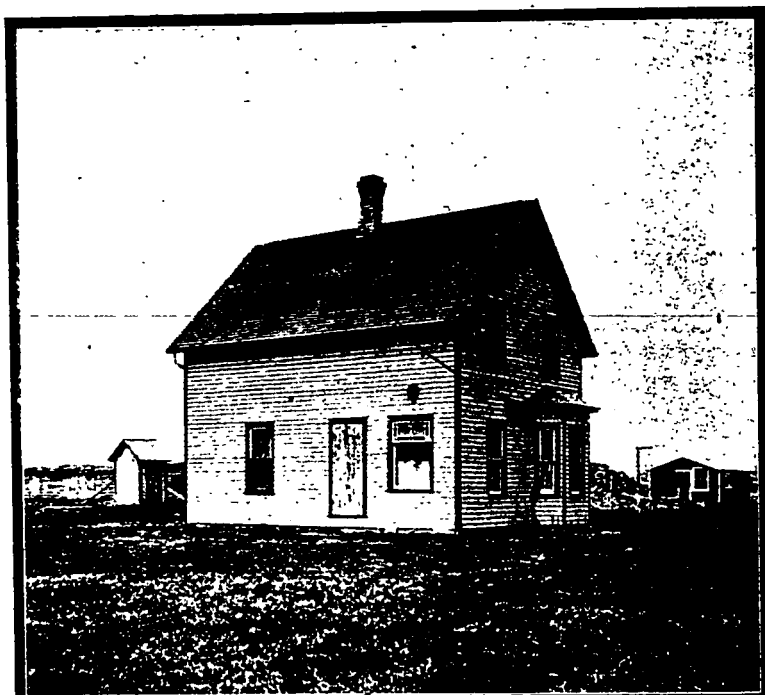
Scientific Methods Pay

HOMESEEEKERS from the older provinces, where careful attention must be paid to the details of cultivation in order to insure a paying yield of grain, are apt to think when visiting the West and inspecting the Western methods of farming, that the latter are lacking in thoroughness, owing to the cheapness of land and the large farms, but there are many farmers in this district, who, we are pleased to say, have ever kept thoroughness before them, and no better representatives could be chosen of the success which follows this motto than George Anderson. Mr. Anderson was born near Whitby, Ont., and is the son of a farmer. Being one of a large family, the land question became one of great importance as the boys grew up.

A member of a survey party, who had helped to survey the Carlyle district, returned to the district where Mr. Anderson then resided, and his glowing accounts of the West, and this district in particular, caused the subject of our sketch to leave fertile Ontario, and the spring of 1882 found him at Moosomin with the following inventory of possessions: Two yoke of oxen, three heifers, a bull, two pigs, hens, wagon, harrows, seed drill, and fanning mill. Reaching 24-6-3, he homesteaded, and also obtained a pre-emption. As there was then no railroad within seventy-five miles, the area brought under crop in the first two years only amounted to less than 50 acres. Mr. Anderson was employed most of his time breaking for other settlers at \$5 per acre. These earnings he invested in calves, this being his initial step towards Western stock raising.

In 1891, with the coming of the railroad into the district south of his farm, wheat became the staple farm product, and in this Mr. Anderson has been eminently successful. In his 27 years of Western farming he has never had a crop failure, and has never had to buy a bushel of oats, though in 1891, his crop which was a most excellent one, was damaged by frost, and in 1906, a portion of his 225 acres of wheat was hailed, but the remainder yielded 25 bushels to the acre. The high quality of the grain raised by Mr. Anderson is shown in the fact that he has been a frequent prize-winner at the local and other agricultural fairs and also received first prize in the government competition for fields of standing grain.

He sold a pair of horses this spring for \$450. His stock now consists of 8 horses and 30 head of high grade cattle. He keeps on an average six cows, but does not make butter, preferring the calves



1.—RESIDENCE OF MR. C. CLARK. 2.—MR. C. CLARK'S
HORSE BARN.

to run with the cows. His stock is all stabled, however, oat sheaves and hay being the fodder.

As before stated, Mr. Anderson is a believer in thorough cultivation, and summer fallows seventy-five acres each year. There are no noxious weeds on his farm, which is partly accounted for by his system of burning the stubble, and he recommends the cutting of crops high, for this reason.

A noticeable feature of Mr. Anderson's farm buildings is a stone stable 46 x 68 feet which was built at a cost of \$3000. His garden is a standing evidence of the fact that small fruits can be grown in the Carlyle district just as well as in Ontario, if proper care is taken in cultivation. Mr. Anderson's table is supplied all the year round with such fruits as raspberries, currants and gooseberries. He has also paid some attention to tree planting, and has a beautiful grove of Manitoba maple (*Acer negundo*) which acts as a shelter belt for his garden.

He is also a strong advocate of seed fairs and agricultural societies, both of which he thinks can educate farmers out of the idea that they can crop a field year after year without, by means of summer fallowing or manuring, restoring plant food to the soil. He has the manure drawn out from the stables each day and spread on the land, which he finds gives splendid results, as is proved by the fact that his oldest land, which has been under cultivation for twenty-five years, last year had as good a crop as ever it had. His method is summer fallow every third year. With the supervision of all these varied branches of farming, Mr. Anderson enjoys life, and during seeding and harvesting he hires help. While he is by no means a dress suit farmer, he takes time to appreciate the pleasant things of life, and with a comfortable home, and good driving horses, he is the picture of contentment; and a visit to his old home in Ontario last year served but to convince him that Ontario has no monopoly on either comfortable living or prosperity.

Clark

A Country to be Proud Of

WHEN a farmer invests less than \$8000 in a new country, and in eight years increases his capital to such an extent that he would refuse \$50,000 for his holding, he has certainly located in a bountiful land, and when examples of this kind can be duplicated many times in a day's walk around the Carlyle district, we, who live here have good reason to be proud of our country.

The above is in brief—very brief—an epitome of the experience of Mr. N. D. Clark, in the Carlyle district. Born near Portage City, in Wisconsin, he left that place in poverty in 1882 for Clear Lake, South Dakota, where he homesteaded, and where also he was very successful as a farmer.

In the twenty years of his farming in Dakota, his average crop of wheat would be about 12 bushels per acre, though he has grown as high as 25 bushels per acre, and in the same time his land increased in value from comparatively nothing to \$40 per acre so that he was by no means a poor man when in 1900, he began to look around in order to make provision for the future of his four sons, who were fast coming to man's estate. Western Canada was just then becoming known in the United States as a promising field for immigrants, virgin land fully better than anything to be found south of the international boundary being freely obtainable at from \$5.00 to \$10.00 per acre.

In the fall of 1901, therefore, one of Mr. Clark's sons was sent "up to Canady" to spy out the land, and like Oshea of old, he returned with an enthusiastic report of the fertility of the new country, after acquiring land on his own account. The following summer, between spring and fall work, Mr. Clark followed the example of his son, and having on his short trip purchased a half section for \$12 an acre, returned to the Carlyle district again in November, after having taken off his crop, and rented his land in Dakota.

He still holds his homestead in South Dakota, and also land in Oregon, so that he was comparatively speaking in comfortable circumstances on his arrival in the Carlyle district, but he says "I came here to make money, and I've done it," which is obvious to anyone who knows him.

A complete record of Mr. Clark's experience in the Carlyle district would not prove dull reading. It is, however, but a record of the "trivial round, the common task" of good farming methods, thoroughly understood and intelligently applied.

Some of the incidents of his career, are however, worthy of special mention. The first quarter section on which he started work had cost him \$12 per acre, or a total of \$1,920. The first year on this quarter he cultivated 85 acres (rather more than half) and the following year from his first crop, he actually sold \$2,013.60 worth of wheat from the 85 acres, which paid for the whole farm and still left a profit.

Though his wheat raising has always been profitable, Mr. Clark does not lay stress on any particular branch of farming but he is a typical "mixed farmer." He raises all his own work horses, and usually has a few teams for sale, for which he gets from \$400 to \$500 per pair. He milks about 10 cows, and has built up a reputation for good dairy butter, of which he makes from 40 to 50 pounds weekly in season. He also keeps some hogs, and a few weeks ago sold 10 for \$222. In addition he grows big crops of potatoes, which are today worth 65c. per bushel. Contrast this with 5c. to 8c. per bushel, the present price in his old home in Wisconsin.

The past winter he wintered 48 horses and colts, and as is usual in this country, the animals were allowed to run on the prairie. All his band came out in spring in good shape, and Mr. Clark



1.—RESIDENCE OF N. D. CLARK. 2.—N. D. CLARK'S OUTFIT,
PLOWING 25 ACRES PER DAY

states that he has never lost a horse since he came to the country.

Mr. Clark also appreciates the fact that since coming to this country he has never had to face a fuel famine. In his eight years residence here, he has never had to purchase a load of fuel, wood being plentiful within a short distance of his land. At no other expense than the cutting and hauling he has on hand at the present time a two years' liberal supply.

That Mr. Clark's decision to desert South Dakota for the Carlyle district was a wise one, is evident in many ways. On an \$8000 investment he has increased his lands and goods in eight years until today he would refuse \$50,000 for his farming interests here. Moreover, his sons are today all prosperous farmers in this district, and living as he does, within easy distance of town, his social and educational advantages are fully equal if not superior to those of his old home in the U. S.

Having, as before stated, his real estate interests in Dakota still intact, Mr. Clark, combining business with pleasure, makes occasional trips to his old home. On these visits he has proved an effective advertisement of the Carlyle district, and a large number of his friends and acquaintances near his old home, will this year follow the crowd to the Carlyle district.

Slykheus

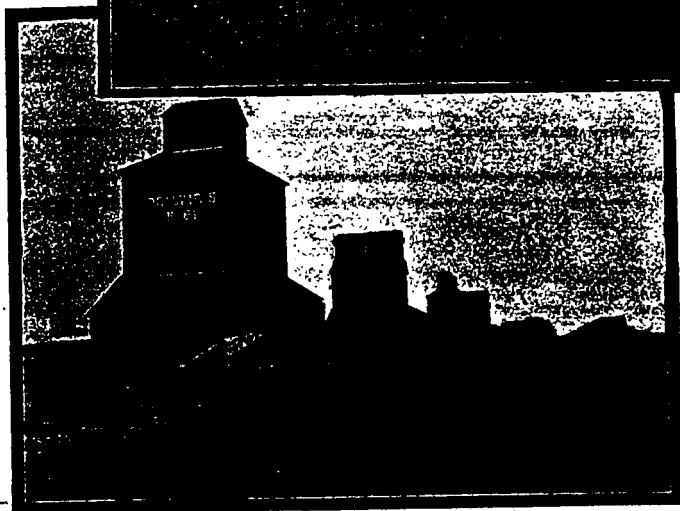
The Fruit of Industry

THE romantic days of the pioneer settler have passed away forever, and a spirit of commercialism is naturally taking possession of the country, but it is now settled beyond a doubt that Western Canada will prove to be the cradle of a race the unbounded heritage of whose future will prove to be greater in the realization than ever prophet conjectured.

We have no wish, however, to infer that every adventurer to our country will become wealthy, but we do say that failure to do so, is invariably the fault of the immigrant, and not of the country. The average working man who has the faculty of adaptation to new conditions, and a quick knack of learning, will invariably succeed. Action is the first great requisite of a colonist, and with his mind made up to work at anything that may offer, bear anything, and sigh for nothing, a young man's success is only a matter of time.

Just such a man was John Slykheus, who, prior to 1894 lived near Apeldoorn, in Holland, and who, to use his own words, worked at "Oh, anything. Cut grain mit a sickle, dug ditches mit a shovel; and I wouldn't have been a sheep ahead if I'd stayed there."

He didn't stay there, though. Instead he started for Western Canada with his wife and two children, one of whom unfortunately died on the voyage. His slender funds were just sufficient to



1.—C.P.R. STATION. 2.—NEW C.N.R. STATION.
3.—ELEVATOR STREET

pay his way to Winnipeg, but he stayed no longer in that city than was necessary to enable him to earn money enough to get to Alameda. On arrival there, he secured employment as a potential agricultural laborer at a salary of \$10 a month with board for himself and wife and family.

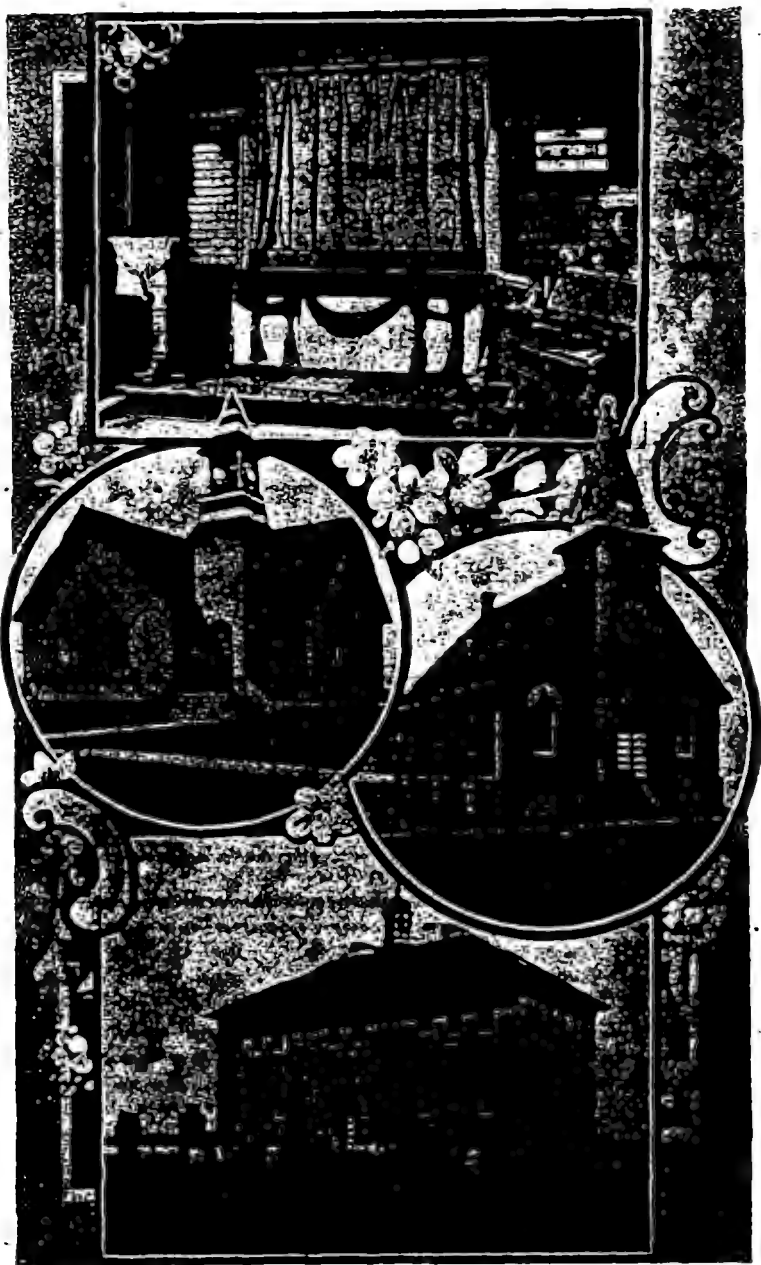
During the three years he worked under this agreement he gained experience, and saved what money came his way, and was thus able in '98 to purchase the effects of a disgusted homesteader (they didn't cost him much) and start as an independent farmer.

Still in poor circumstances he made arrangements with a neighbor whereby they joined outfits and worked on each other's farms alternately. This arrangement enabled him to avoid going too deeply into debt, and under it he cultivated forty acres of his homestead in the first two years. Two cows, acquired about this time, assisted in keeping down household expenses and laid the foundation of his present fine herd of over 50 cattle. Little by little his 160 acres of prairie was improved; little by little his herd of cattle increased until in '01 and '02, he owned an outfit large enough to handle some adjoining land which he rented on crop payments. The crops were good, and the following year he felt justified in purchasing the quarter-section adjoining his homestead at \$15 an acre on easy payments.

That is all.—Mr. Slykheus is now a successful Carlyle farmer and he has gained his success, not through fortunate speculations or legacies, but merely by dint of steady, honest labor and economy. He started life in the Carlyle district with \$18 less than nothing, and at a moderate estimate his farm, stock and machinery is now worth in the neighborhood of \$16,000, after meeting all liabilities. He has 20 head of horses and 53 head of cattle and he sold 9 steers last fall at an average price of \$45 per head. Of his own land, 200 acres is under cultivation, and about 70 acres fenced for pasture. He has also 135 acres of rented land under crop. His wheat yield has only dropped below 20 bushels per acre on two occasions, in 1900, and again in 1904, when his returns were 17 bushels per acre. This year from 70 acres of wheat he threshed 1400 bushels, and from 60 acres of oats he took 2250 bushels and 2 big stacks of sheaves for winter feed, and from 10 acres of barley over 300 bushels. This summer he is erecting a new frame barn, 40 by 60 feet, with all conveniences, which will be a great addition to his farm buildings.

Mr. Slykheus came to the Carlyle district with less than no capital, no experience, and worst of all he was unable to speak English, thus laboring under a combination of the severest handicaps a man could very well carry.

Although he is not considered wealthy, as the term is understood when speaking of some of our farmer magnates, yet this slight sketch of his material progress is worthy of a high place among our records of success in the Carlyle district.



1.—ANGLICAN CHURCH. 2.—METHODIST CHURCH.
3.—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. 4.—HIGH SCHOOL

Ruttan

Does Farming Pay In the Carlyle District?

MR. H. Ruttan is another example of the manner in which a man who is always willing to work—and keep working—can make good in the Carlyle district, even though heavily handicapped otherwise. Before taking up land here, Mr. Ruttan knew nothing whatever of farming, nothing whatever of horses or cattle, and was unable to speak English. That was in 1904. In this year of grace, 1910, he is a wealthy, prosperous and respected farmer who takes an interest in everything that tends to advance the interests of the farming community as a whole.

Mr. Ruttan came here from Guelderland, Holland, in April, 1904, with \$1200, the proceeds of the sale of his business as a baker and storekeeper. \$1200 was quite a respectable sum on which to start farming in this country, but his most valuable assets were his wife and ten small children. They furnished the incentive to hustle, without which many a man is content to drift through life following the line of least resistance, and consequently making no headway.

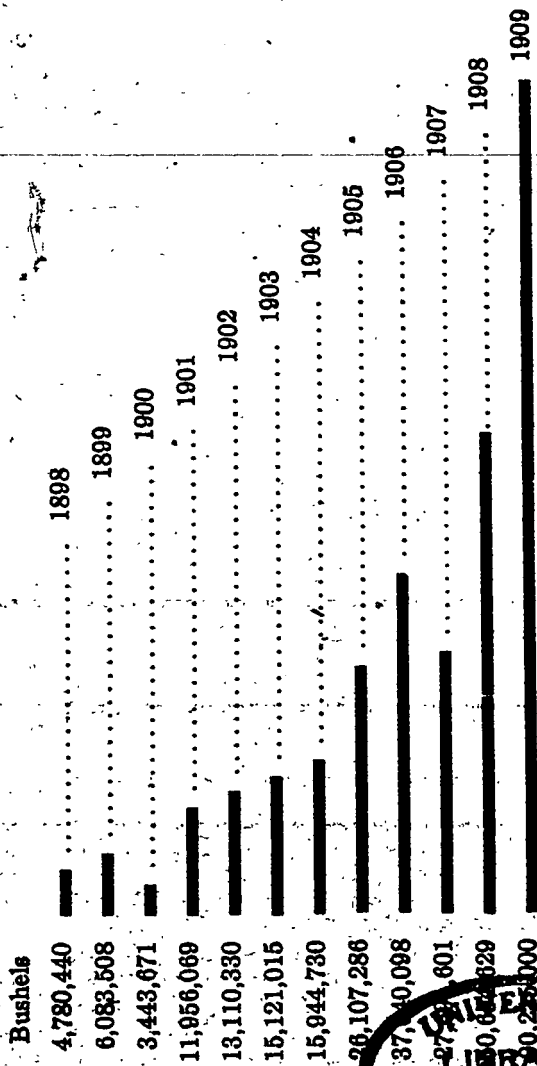
In Holland, Mr. Ruttan states, the people are too thick on the ground, and his chances of giving his numerous progeny a good start in life were very poor. In some roundabout way, he heard of Western Canada, and commenced to make enquiries about this country from the Dutch consuls in London and Ottawa. The reports he received from these gentlemen were encouraging, and he decided to come; but, as showing the ignorance existing about Saskatchewan even so recently as six years ago, he was informed by the Dutch consul at Ottawa in answer to an enquiry as to location, that the land any further west than Brandon, in Manitoba, was too dry for farming and consequently no good for his purpose.

However, he came to Carlyle. His first business transaction after his arrival, was the purchase of 320 acres of land, about seven miles from town for \$10 per acre, on easy terms. He next bought a team of horses and a plow, erected a house and stable of prairie brick (which is simply the sod taken off the prairie) and green as he then was, broke and prepared for crop sixty acres of his land during the first summer, besides building, digging well, and doing other necessary labor.

His crop in the following year yielded over 1500 bushels of wheat from the 50 acres, and over 700 bushels of oats from 10 acres. A cow which he purchased the first year helped in great measure to keep the house going, and before the following spring he purchased a second team of horses. This year he broke and cultivated a further eighty acres, besides clearing the balance of his land of surface stone, for use in future building operations.

In 1906, he had over 3000 bushels of wheat, but the price four

Increase of Wheat Production in Saskatchewan



WATCH THE FIGURES GROW!



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Where Wheat is King



Canadian Pacific Railway Lands

Why not own a Farm in

Saskatchewan

THE AGRICULTURAL PROVINCE

Rich Land along new lines of Railway

At \$10.00 to \$20.00 per Acre

Are you farming for pleasure or profit? If for profit, consider this: Saskatchewan soil is capable of raising from twenty to forty bushels of wheat per acre. Saskatchewan grew last year 90,215,000 bushels of wheat; 105,485,000 bushels of oats; 7,833,000 bushels of barley, and 4,448,700 bushels of flax; and yet the land cultivated was only one-twentieth of the area of the province. There are millions of acres still available for settlers. These lands yield banner crops of wheat, oats and all small grains, and they cannot be surpassed for mixed farming and dairying. Conveniently located markets at points

ALONG THE LINES OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

assist the farmers to dispose of their produce at the highest prices.

You can sell your higher-priced land and buy outright a larger tract of the choicest land in Saskatchewan ideally located, pay all your moving expenses, and have enough money left to build your house and barns and fence your own new farm. Or if you are now a renter, you can pay down from \$200 to \$300 for a choice quarter section along the new lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the balance out of the crops.

For instance, on a 160 acre farm at \$10 an acre you would make a cash payment of only \$239.70; then there would be only the interest, \$81.62 at the end of the first year, and after that nine annual instalments of \$200. Both the man with considerable money and the man with only a small bank account will find opportunity, health and happiness here. Good neighbors, easy access to markets, excellent schools and churches.

Saskatchewan is the Centre of the West

And this is your opportunity to join in making it

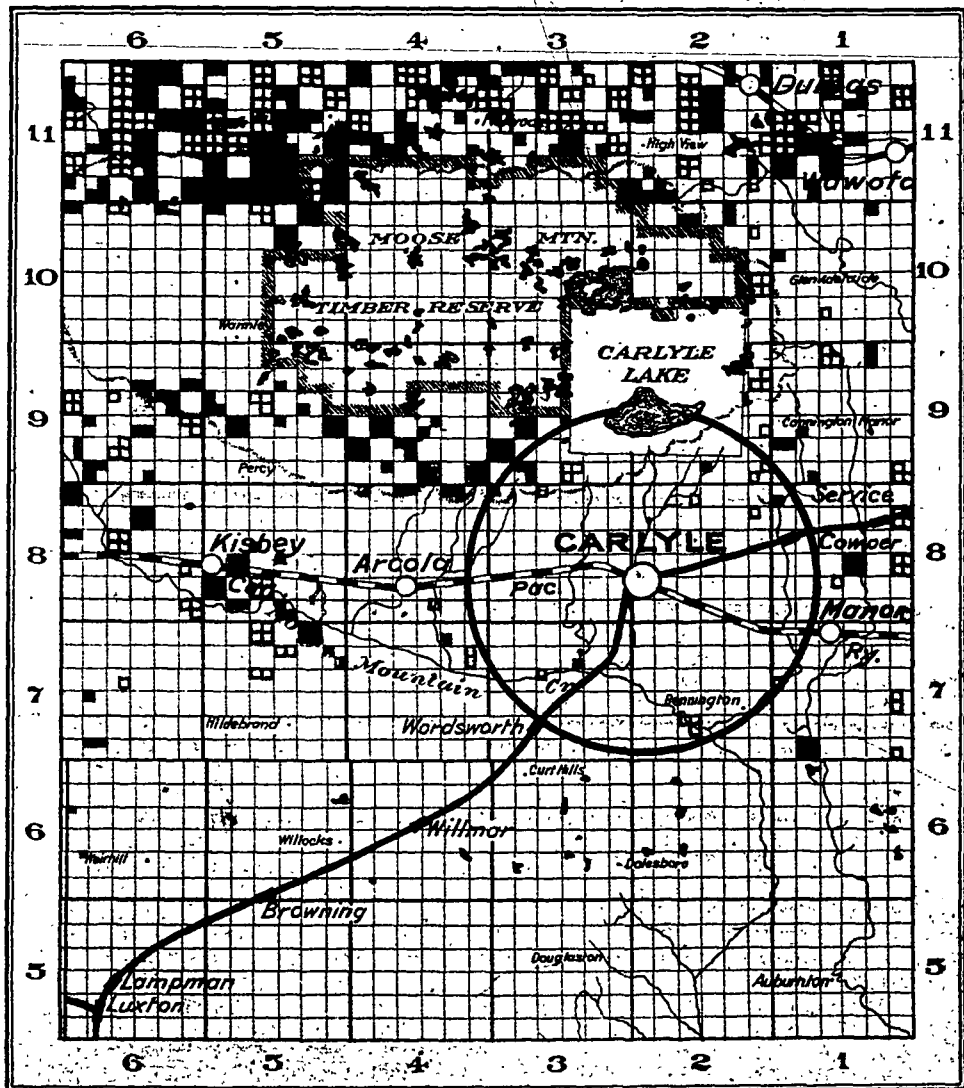
The Wheat Centre of the World

Canadian Pacific Railway Land Department, Winnipeg, Manitoba

F. T. GRIFFIN, Land Commissioner

J. L. DOUPE, Asst. Land Commissioner

LANDS FOR SALE BY THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY



"The Heart of the Saskatchewan Valley"

An interesting illustrated booklet concerning C.P.R. lands for sale in part of Western Saskatchewan. Detailed local information is given and a large map and price list are included.

"Where Wheat is King"

All about Central and Southeastern Saskatchewan. This book contains interesting photographs, convincing letters from farmers, large map and price list and a large amount of general information of interest to homeseekers.

"Western Canada"

An illustrated handbook of the Canadian West, giving particulars of climate, stock farming, dairying, wheat growing, mixed farming, homestead regulations, minerals, towns, railway development, etc., etc. A map of Western Canada is included.

"Western Progress"

An illustrated monthly bulletin presenting in concise form up-to-date information concerning agricultural and commercial conditions in Western Canada.

Map No. 1, showing lands from Winnipeg to the 2nd Meridian.

Map No. 2, showing lands in Southeastern Saskatchewan.

Map No. 3, showing lands along the Main Line, 3rd to 4th Meridians.

Map No. 4, showing lands in part of Western Saskatchewan, 3rd to 4th Meridians.

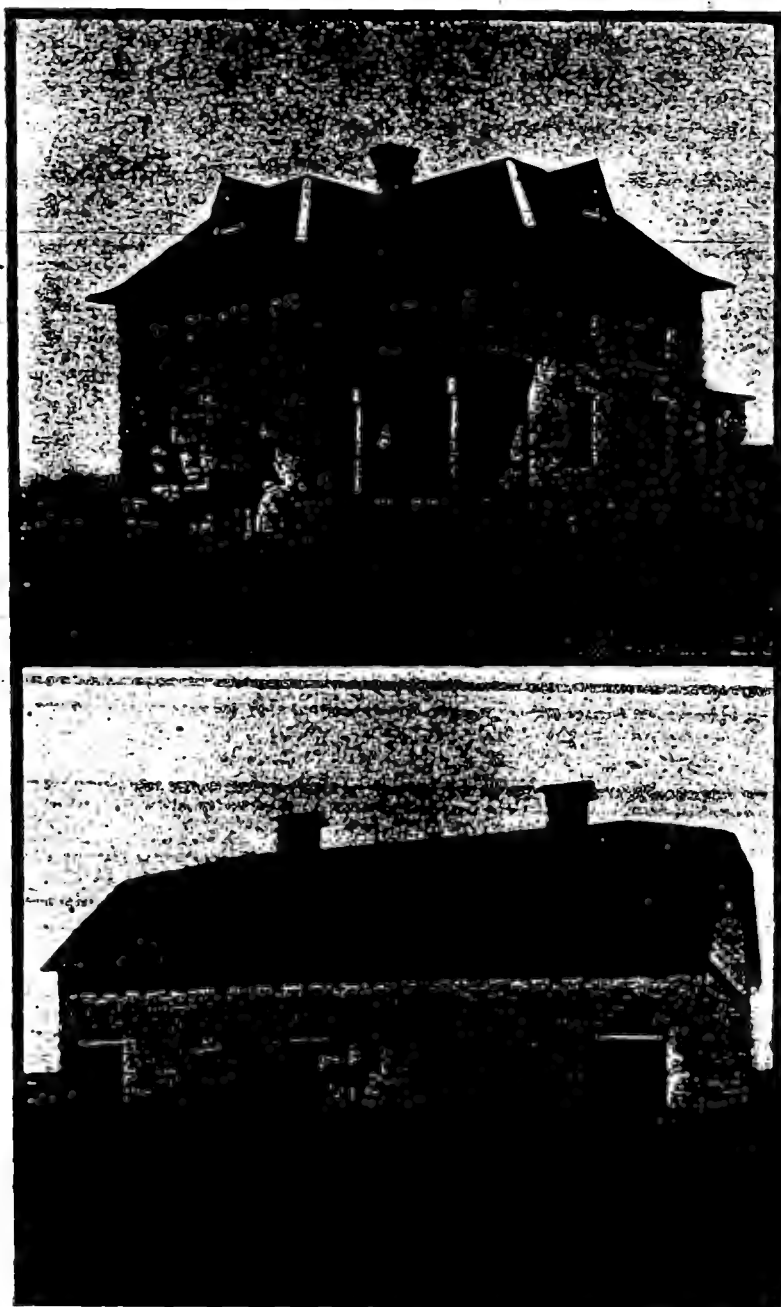
Map No. 5, showing lands C. & E. Railway in South-western Alberta.

Townsite map, showing location of new towns and branches under construction.

Any of the above publications will be promptly sent free of charge on application to Desk P, Land Department, Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.

F. T. GRIFFIN,
Land Commissioner

J. L. DOUPE,
Asst. Land Commissioner



1.—RESIDENCE OF MR. H. RUTTAN. 2.—STABLES OF
MR. GEORGE ANDERSON

years ago was not what it is to-day, and although his grain—as always—graded No. 1 Northern, he was only able to get 55c. per bushel. The same grade of wheat last year averaged about 90c. per bushel, and the price is steadily rising.

Early recognizing the advantages of mixed farming Mr. Ruttan turned his attention to the raising of cattle and swine, and as a member of the local agricultural society (the second largest in the province, by-the-way) he has gained various prizes for dairy products. In 1909, in the best exhibit of butter made last year in Saskatchewan, he was awarded second prize for dairy butter, also winning two first prizes for clover, of which he grew 11 acres last year.

Always a steady worker, Mr. Ruttan has today the whole of his 320 acres under cultivation, 310 acres for grain, and the balance under brome grass, which he considers excellent for both hay and pasture. Mr. Ruttan considers he has good reason to feel satisfied with his progress in the Carlyle district, and has not the slightest wish to go back to Holland. He has had his share of ill luck, too. His crop in 1906 was almost totally destroyed by frost, but this has been his only crop loss.

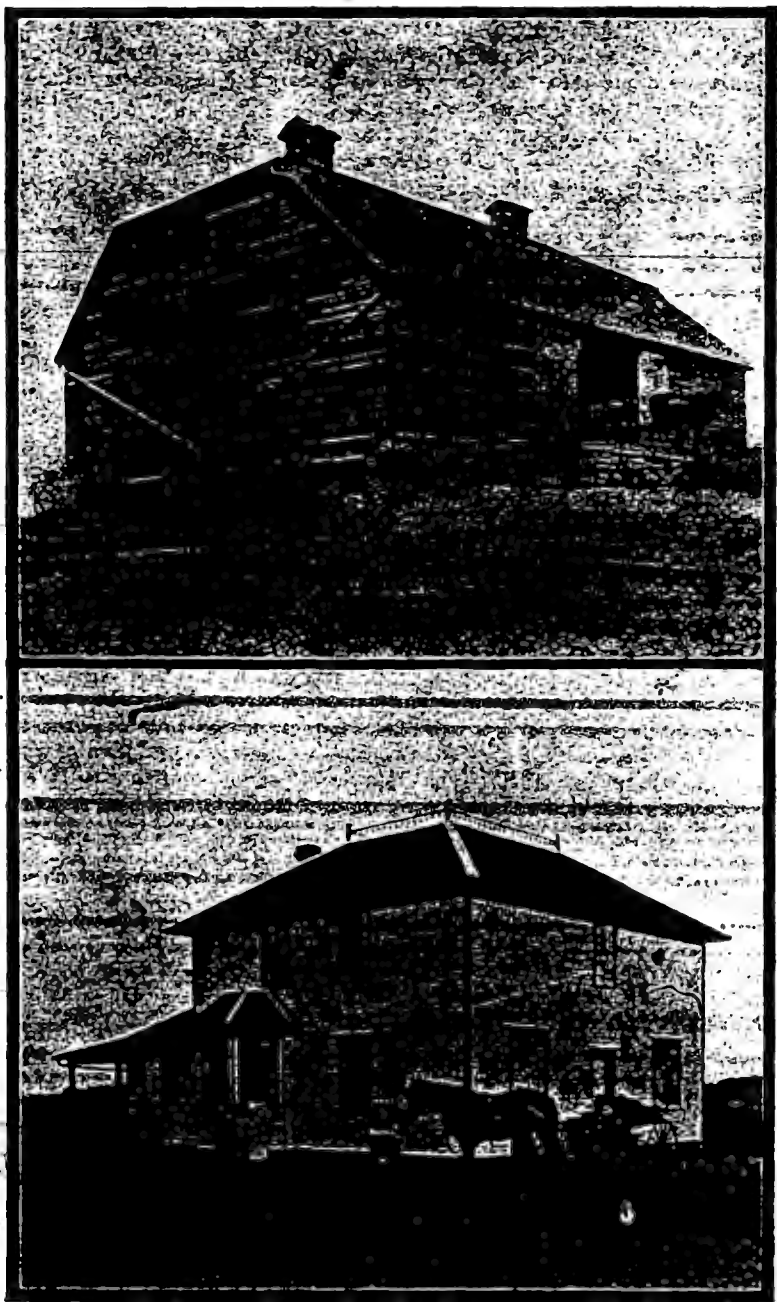
His wheat last year yielded over 15 bushels, and his oats over 50 bushels per acre. Asked what he figures he is worth today, he said: "Vell, I dunno, Vouldn't like to say." Our readers, therefore, will have to draw their own conclusions from the following data: He has 480 acres of land, worth today from \$22 to \$23 per acre. His 11 horses are worth from \$150 to \$175 each. Twenty head of cattle, large and small, from \$15 to \$45 each, and he has 30 pigs worth \$300. Add to the foregoing the fact that he has necessary buildings, and a full and complete line of agricultural and dairy machinery, and then remembering that six years ago, Mr. Ruttan, a stranger in a strange land, unable to speak to the natives, had \$1200 and no experience, ask yourself: "Does farming pay in the Carlyle district?"

Moore

The System Matters Little

ONE feature of the present series of interviews with representative farmers that will be likely to attract the attention of the critical reader is the difference of opinion existing amongst the gentlemen interviewed as to the desirability of mixed farming as against a system of wheat growing exclusively.

The mixed farmers who have been invariably successful, pin their faith firmly to the mixed system, while on the other hand, the exclusive wheat raiser points with pride to his crop averages, his bank account, and his shorter period of labor, and scouts the idea that a man must raise stock to be successful.



FARM BUILDINGS AND FULLY MODERN HOUSE
OF MR. JOHN A. MOORE

The fact of the matter is simply that the method of farming is purely a matter of inclination, and any farmer who brings to his profession a reasonable amount of intelligence and business sense, is bound to be successful in a country so richly favored by nature as is the Carlyle district.

Mr. John A. Moore is one of those who pin their faith to mixed farming, he has followed this system conscientiously for some years and his farm home is today one of the prettiest in the district. He came to this country as a child with his parents in 1882, from Darlingford, Man., and three years later, in the year of the rebellion, he had the misfortune to lose a leg. The accident which resulted in this serious loss was only a slight one, but in those days the nearest town was 60 miles away and the services of a surgeon were difficult to obtain when needed.

In 1895, while still living with his parents he filed on a homestead, but continued to work for the old people until about ten years ago, when he started farming for himself, with no capital and minus a leg. Buying land, however, was easy in those days, and he purchased another quarter section for \$4.00 an acre and commenced farming under modern conditions.

In the old days, seed drills were not in common use, and his father was accustomed to sow what grain he raised by hand, and this, of course, meant that the average yield per acre would be remarkably small, which would, of course, still be the case under similar methods of cultivation.

Mr. Moore, in 1899, rented his land, and went to Ontario, where he stayed for a year. The attraction of the prairie was too strong for him, however, and he returned to Carlyle, having gathered no moss in his rambles, in fact, as he puts it himself, he was "broke." A little over five years ago, financially just about where he started, he married, bought another quarter section for \$10 an acre, on time, and got down to work in earnest. This latter quarter section he held for two years and sold for just double its cost.

In the past five years, with no other resources than those mentioned, he has invested over \$6000 in farm buildings, bought new farm machinery, built up an outfit of 11 fine grade work horses, and a herd of 23 head of grade Shorthorn cattle, at the head of which he has a fine pure-bred Shorthorn bull. He also keeps about twenty-five head of swine.

He has now 225 acres of his land under cultivation, and nearly 100 acres of pasture which is all neatly fenced. In fact his farm is today a model in every respect, and one of the best balanced mixed farms to be found anywhere. His barn is 52 x 70 with 10 ft. stone basement, room for 40 head of stock, and loft room for 240 tons of hay. His house is two-storey, 26 x 30 with 18 x 18 addition. Both house and barn are modern in every respect and have all conveniences.

He milks usually seven cows, and ships his cream to the creamery, getting a cash return of about \$35 a month. His flock of

pure-bred Plymouth Rocks also return him about \$40 a month during the greater part of the year. As before stated he is a firm believer in mixed farming and in raising all his own stock.

He has never had a crop failure since he started farming on his own account, and his wheat always grades No. 1 Nor. though he says: "A fellow sometimes only gets No. 2 Nor. when he should get No. 1." He grows his seed wheat on new land, or buys clean seed from some neighbor, and attaches great importance to this matter. The consequence is that even in the poorest years the greater part of his wheat crop has averaged over 20 per acre. His highest yield of wheat has been forty-two bushels per acre on a forty-acre field. He summer fallows every fourth year, taking two crops of wheat, one of oats, then fallow, and runs his cattle on the fallow land which helps to keep down weeds. His wheat last year over the whole farm averaged over 20 bushels per acre, and his oats 60 bushels.

Mr. Moore's farm is worth today at a low estimate not less than \$18,000. Two years ago the real estate agent tried hard to buy it from him for \$16,000 cash, which he refused.

Mr. Moore is after practically little more than five years' active farming in good circumstances, and his prosperity is due in greatest measure to his thorough system of farming.

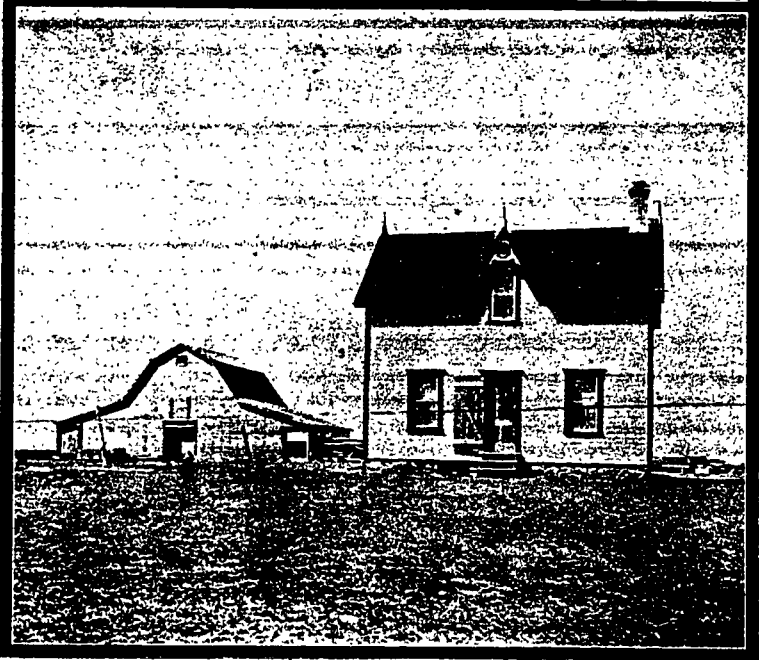
Thomas

Imagination and the Reality

IT is queer how the march of Western Canada's progress in the "pipe dreams" of the "visionaries" of one decade have become the mere matter of fact everyday realities of the next.

Ten years ago, the writer of this booklet had an opportunity to purchase a half breed scrip, which would allow him to obtain a free grant of 240 acres of land of his own choice, for \$100, and had an idea that he could get it for even less than that. The \$100 was at that time just about \$99.50 beyond the writer's alleged finances, but he spent considerable time and trouble in attempting to raise the necessary amount somehow, for it was his firm belief that if he could make this deal and acquire 240 acres of land in this district for about 40c. per acre, he could, by holding it for five or six years, sell it again for as high as \$3 an acre! He couldn't get the money, but he had faith in the country. Three dollars an acre! That land today is worth \$35 an acre, and in another ten years will be worth \$100 per acre. Such faith in the country, however, is no more laughable today, than were the predictions ten years ago of the men who knew.

When in the fall of 1902, Mr. Jas. H. Thomas, an American invader, cheerfully agreed to pay \$10 per acre for a half section of land six miles southeast of Carlyle, his old settler neighbors



1.—RESIDENCE OF MR. H. CAPE. 2.—RESIDENCE OF
MR. P. COFFEY. CARLYLE, SASK.

chuckled at the joke. Today, that is in less than eight years, the land alone would sell for \$10,000, and Jim Thomas does the chuckling. Mr. Thomas "knew." Born in Simcoe county, Ontario, he had moved to South Dakota in 1888, and had seen his 240 acres of poor land there increase from next to nothing to \$20 per acre, so that when reports of the fertility of the Carlyle district coupled with the low price of the land, reached him from some of his neighbors who had left Clear Lake for Carlyle, he began to think of selling and moving to Canada. Owing to the business depression then prevalent in the States, selling was no easy matter, but in 1902 he found a purchaser, and promptly trekked back to the land of his birth.

He arrived in Carlyle in the fall, with six horses, two cows and an outfit of agricultural implements, the total value of which aggregated about \$2000, and purchasing a half section of virgin prairie, commenced to make a home thereon.

Having, naturally, no crop of his own the following year, he rented 200 acres of land in the vicinity, ready for seed, and sowed 160 acres of flax, and 40 acres of oats. The oat land gave a crop of 52 bushels to the acre, and the 160 acres of flax yielded 2880 bushels, which he sold for 84c. per bushel, a cash return of over \$2400. In addition to cropping his rented land, he broke on his own farm 175 acres, the whole of which he seeded to wheat the following year, the yield being 23 bushels per acre. The cost of his land had been \$3200, and the cash returns from his crop the first two years had been over \$6,500, to say nothing of the oats he had grown for feed.

In 1905 his crop suffered from a hail storm and he had not been wise enough to take advantage of the insurance against this loss. His crop, however, was by no means a total loss, one field that had been hailed yielding $27\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the acre.

Mr. Thomas' average returns from his farm have not been in any sense abnormal, his highest yield of wheat being a little over 30 bushels of No. 1 Northern in 1906, and the lowest average was 17 bushels per acre, in 1907. In 1909, he had only 120 acres of wheat which returned him 18 bushels per acre, and which sold for 90c. per bushel. This was, of course, for this district a comparatively light crop, but even then, the wheat alone paid a profit over all working expenses of \$1050, and this did not represent his whole profit, as besides growing his seed and feed, he also sold a carload of oats at 28 cents.

When this fact is taken into consideration, Mr. Thomas' progress since coming to the Carlyle district, has been fairly rapid. He is worth today at a modest computation not less than \$15,000, that is, his farm, stock and buildings are worth that price, and, like the village blacksmith, he looks the whole world in the face, because financially he is in easy street.

His success since coming to the Carlyle district may have biassed his opinion somewhat, but be that as it may, he says freely

that he considers this a far better country for the farmer than either the United States or Ontario. He has proved it so for himself, and, therefore, he speaks as one having authority.

Neish

Too Well Satisfied Here

GOOD intentions, if persisted in, carry a man a long way towards success. The subject of this article, Mr. T. L. Neish, came here from Glasgow, in 1889, with the intention of becoming a farmer. How he has carried out that intention, we leave the reader to judge for himself. Prior to leaving the old country, Mr. Neish had arranged with a resident here to receive tuition in his chosen profession for one year for the sum of \$500. His tutor had a team of oxen and ten acres of crop, but Mr. Neish persisted in his original intention, and a year later homesteaded near what is now the thriving town of Carlyle, but which was at that time over fifty miles from the nearest market.

Naturally, there was little incentive to seed any considerable acreage to grain, and for the first few years he only brought under cultivation about 25 acres, the raising of cattle being considered the only profitable method of farming in the old days. Prior to 1900, when the long expected railroad was built, the handicap of pioneering so far from town, precluded the growing of wheat for sale, though the country was an ideal one for this purpose. The advent of the steel, however, induced enterprise in this direction, and Mr. Neish in that year had the courage to purchase 1320 acres of prairie soil, at the then market price—\$2.65 per acre, and commenced active cultivation. The greater part of this land is now under crop, and in '08 and '09 the average yield of wheat over the whole farm has been 28 and 26 bushels of No. 1 Northern wheat respectively, while the average yield of oats for the same years has been 65 bushels. Most of his oats last year were sold for seed at 40 cents per bushel, and in the spring of '09 his wheat brought \$1.02 per bushel. His last year's crop is, at the time of writing (May), still in the granaries. Apart from a considerable legacy lately received, Mr. Neish is to-day worth over \$65,000, due almost entirely to his studious methods of cultivation and husbandry, and the increase in the value of his land. The land he bought at \$2.65 ten years ago is now easily worth \$33 per acre, and is still steadily growing in value. Mr. Neish is now secretary of the local agricultural society—the second largest in the West. He holds pronounced opinions as to the methods of farming in this district, to which, of course, he has earned the right, and does not hesitate to express them. He pins his faith to mixed farming, and states that he has never found any serious difficulty in keeping his land free from noxious weeds. He has so far followed the system of summer fallowing every third year, but is now dis-



1.—PEACEFUL BARNYARD OF MR. T. L. NEISH.
2.—HOME OF MR. E. MILLS

continuing this plan, being of the opinion that the land is made too rich by this method, and it is unnecessary. He has raised 26 bushels of wheat to the acre on stubble without any cultivation at all.

Mr. Neish, as mentioned above, commenced raising cattle very shortly after his arrival in the country, and for some years past, has kept over 100 head of Shorthorn cattle, a large number of which are pure-bred, and in which he takes considerable pride. His cattle are wintered in precisely the same manner as the horses mentioned above, and it would be impossible to find a finer and healthier bunch of cattle anywhere. Tuberculosis, the scourge of pampered pure-breeds elsewhere is entirely unknown. A little over four years ago, he commenced sheep raising, a branch of farming generally neglected in this district, but which Mr. Neish finds eminently profitable. In 1905 he purchased the whole flock of Oxford Down sheep, then owned by Mr. McQueen, of Carievale, consisting of 100 head, and he has since purchased several pure-bred rams of the same breed.

Tree growing has of late years occupied his attention to a considerable extent, and for the past two or three years he has planted out shade trees at the rate of about 3000 each year, thus enhancing the natural beauty of his extensive farm.

Mr. Neish has persisted in his original intention. His ideal has ever been to become a farmer, and he is today, socially, financially and intellectually, one of the foremost men in the Carlyle district. His farm, "The Slope" is one of the most delightful farm homes in even this prosperous district, and so well content is Mr. Neish in his chosen profession, which he considers the king of all occupations, that although he has lately inherited a considerable property in the Old Land, he refuses to forsake the prairie for the "stately homes of England."

Brady

How a Dakota Man Made Good

AMONG the extensive list of successful farmers of the Carlyle district who started a few years ago on a limited capital and are today happy and contented, and wealthy in land and stock is Joseph Brady, whose farm is about seven miles northwest of the town of Carlyle.

Mr. Brady first saw the light of day under the Star Spangled Banner in the State of Wisconsin, where as a boy he imbibed his first knowledge of agriculture. As a young man he homesteaded in South Dakota, near the town of Clear Lake, where his staple crop was wheat. Having a family growing up, however, he came to believe that Western Canada offered better opportunities for his sons than their native land, and accordingly in 1901, he crossed the imaginary line between the two countries, and homesteaded

in the Carlyle district. At the same time he purchased a half section and later added a second half section, making his holding in all 800 acres. About 600 of this he brought under cultivation, as he was able. In the fall of 1906 he sold half a section at a figure which proved Canadian soil a good investment.

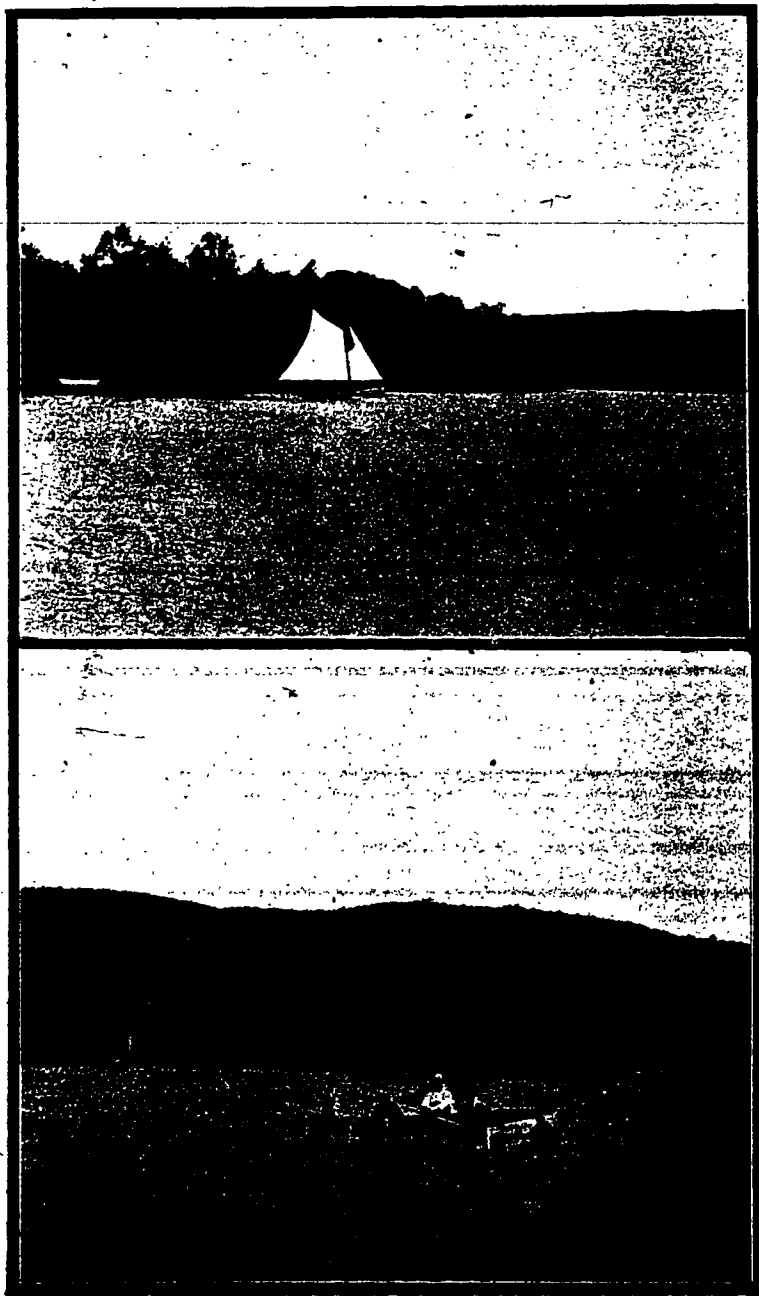
Five years after he commenced to farm in the Carlyle district—in 1906—he had brought under cultivation more than 500 acres of his land. He had that year 350 acres of wheat, twenty-three acres of which yielded by actual measurement 1,100 bushels, or an average of nearly 50 bushels of No. 1 Red Fyfe wheat to the acre. He had 150 acres of oats which yielded between fifty and sixty bushels to the acre. Besides this he grew some barley and millet for feed. This was four years ago. His prosperity has steadily increased, however, in the meantime.

In the ten years he has been farming in the Carlyle district Mr. Brady has never had his crop injured either by hail or frost, yet he believes in mixed farming as a drive over his farm will show. He early commenced to raise both horses and cattle, and for the past five years a large portion of his income has been derived from this source. During that time he has sold on an average each year, \$3,000 worth of horses and \$4,000 worth of cattle and hogs. With the exception of a few fat cattle, which are, of course, stalled, his stock is allowed to run on the prairie the whole year round, with sheds for shelter during the severer days of winter.

Mr. Brady is naturally well satisfied with his change of residence. The climate he thinks just as good if not a great deal better than South Dakota; the soil unexcelled; the educational facilities and the social advantages equal to South Dakota; and the financial possibilities much greater, as is evidenced by his material progress during his residence here. When he came to the country his total capital was \$2000. In five years he had increased his wealth to easily \$30,000, and today he is worth at a moderate estimate fully \$50,000.

He has 53 horses, 30 of which are two-year-olds, worth from \$160 to \$175 each. His cattle number 202, principally Herefords and Shorthorns. He also has 35 pigs.

In land, stock and machinery, Mr. Brady is worth today, as before stated, in the neighborhood of \$50,000. His stock has increased, his land has increased in value, the increase is steadily continuing, and he has good reason to be satisfied with the land of his adoption. He owns now 1,280 acres of land, and also rents 1,280 acres, a total of 2,560 acres. His crop this year is over 900 acres. Though Mr. Brady's experiences can be duplicated hundreds of times over in this land of golden opportunity, there are still thousands of farmers in less favored countries, who, for smaller returns, pay in rent each year more than would purchase a farm today in the Carlyle district. To these we commend this article. The opportunity is fleeting. Grasp it while you may.



1.—OFF FOR A SAIL. 2.—IN THE BAY
CARLYLE LAKE RESORT

Couper

"Try Bees" and the Result

THE Carlyle district has ever since its first settlement been looked upon as an ideal mixed farming country — one producing some of the best cattle ever shipped out of the West, and wheat unsurpassed both in quality and in average yield anywhere in the Canadian West. But few, even of the residents of the district, much less residents of the U. S. or Eastern Canada, realize that another profitable industry can be carried on despite the fact that our winter temperature occasionally reaches the 40 below zero mark. The industry we have reference to is the production of honey. Couper Bros., residing north of Carlyle, have, with an experience of over twelve years, fully demonstrated the success of bee-keeping.

Mr. Chas. Couper was born in India, and William in Somerset, England. Both brothers received their education in England, Charles being intended for the ministry, and William for the army.

But the call of far off Canada, was stronger than either ministry or army, and the former came to this district in 1886 and the latter in 1892, for the purpose of farming. Charles homesteaded and bought a quarter section more, and after performing homestead duties went to Brandon, where he learned the photograph business. William spent some time engaged in fruit farming in B. C., afterwards returning to the Carlyle district and homesteading.

"Try Bees," was the suggestion of a lady neighbor, and for once the bachelor brothers decided to take a lady—at her word—and they purchased their first colony from Portage la Prairie. The prospects for the first year were not at all the brightest for the colony did not winter well and neither did the honey—the bees died, and the honey was frozen.

However, another colony was purchased, and increased with the years until today the Messrs. Couper have close upon a hundred colonies, which in the summer are located near their home, and are practically surrounded by bluffs, thus being sheltered from the winds. In the winter the hives are stored in the cellars.

The food supplied to the bees to tide them through till the blossoms come is mostly old honey which may have become somewhat discolored, or heated too much. To supply the nectar for summer, patches of alsike clover are raised as well as white clover.

In seeking its food the bee forms a valuable assistant to Messrs. Couper who are extensive vegetable growers. This assistance is rendered by the bees carrying the pollen from blossom to blossom and thus aiding fertilization.

In placing the colonies away for the winter care is taken that a sufficient supply of honey is in each colony—about 50 pounds—in some cases honey being taken from the stronger colony and given to the weaker one. Coming to the financial side of the industry

we may say that for some years past the average crop of honey has been about two tons per annum, which is disposed of locally at 15 cents per pound. The honey harvest, like all other harvests, may vary according to the season, showers with hot weather between being the most favorable weather. A ready market is always found for their whole crop, as much of the honey shipped in from the east has been found to be adulterated.

Couper Bros.' honey exhibit is always one of the interesting and attractive features of the Carlyle Agricultural Show, and they have also gained high encomiums for their exhibits abroad, in places like Winnipeg and Toronto, where their honey has formed an important portion of the Western Canada exhibits, under Dominion government auspices.

The Messrs. Couper, after their twelve years of successful bee culture are naturally, fully convinced that the production of honey for profit can easily be made a valuable adjunct to the many and varied industries of Western Canada, and particularly amidst the sheltered vales and bluffs of the northern portion of the Carlyle district, so aptly described as the "Park Country."

Cassenelli

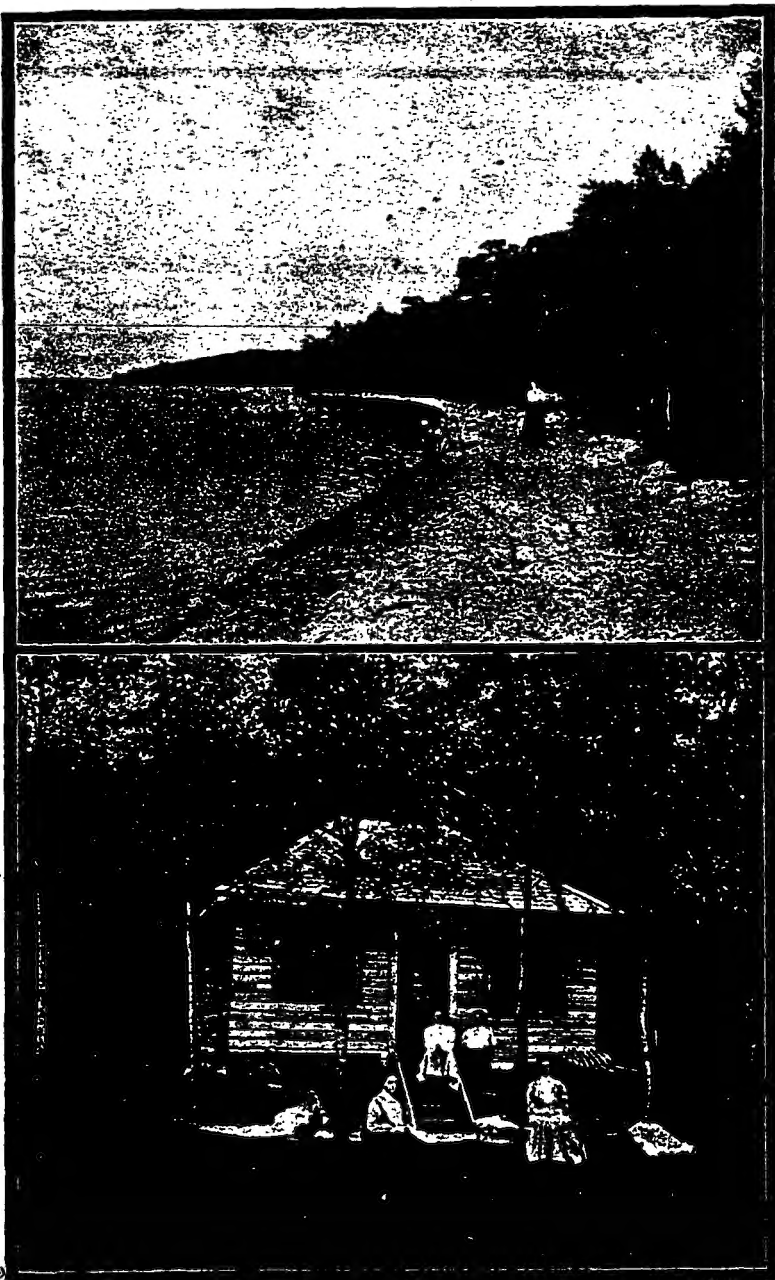
Come and See for Yourself

FOR many years the problem of the United States has been the assimilation of its people of all nationalities under the sun. Canada also in the past few years has been receiving amongst its settlers representatives from many countries, but more largely from lands similar in climate to her own, and, therefore, more easily assimilated.

The subject of this sketch, Mr. John Cassenelli, might from his name be supposed to have been born under sunny Italian skies, but such is not the case. Mr. Cassenelli was born in the metropolis of the United States, New York, and it was there he received his public school education.

At the age of sixteen he drifted away from the scenes of flickering gas and sprinkled pavements and came to Iowa, where for three years he worked on a farm, the products raised being corn, hogs, and cattle, the second being a product of the first. He next crossed to South Dakota and homesteaded near Pierre, but nature did not smile upon him. One dry year succeeded another, and after five years he quit farming, and engaged in work on the railroad in Florida. Being used to a northern clime, he did not find the "Flowery State" congenial, and once more turned his steps northward to South Dakota, where he bought two small farms which he afterwards sold to advantage.

It was about this time that he heard glowing accounts of Western Canada from Messrs. Henry Roberts and Jos. Brady, who had removed from South Dakota to the Carlyle district, so he came



1.—DOWN AT THE BAY. 2.—A RUSTIC RETREAT.
CARLYLE LAKE RESORT

to see if these wonderful accounts were authentic. A seven years' residence has convinced him that they were understated. He arrived in Carlyle, as we have said, seven years ago with a carload of stock and machinery of a total value of \$3500 and bought a half section of land at \$6.00 per acre, and later another quarter at the same figure. He homesteaded at the same time, and so today has a farm of 640 acres.

His first year's crop was flax. Today he has 320 acres in a high state of cultivation, his crop this year being 160 acres wheat, 30 acres oats, 50 acres flax, and the balance summer fallow. His stock today consists of 17 horses, worth an average of \$200 a head, 15 head of cattle, and about a dozen hogs.

Being in a perfectly independent position, Mr. Cassenelli does not today personally favor mixed farming, though he keeps a few head of cattle. He finds that he prefers to take things easy in winter, and has dropped cattle to a great extent, and devotes his attention chiefly to growing good wheat. He is an authority on up-to-date wheat growing, and as his own crops are invariably good, he knows whereof he speaks. His 1908 crop, which averaged over 20 bushels per acre, sold for as high as \$1.23½ per bushel, by the carload. His wheat last year over the whole farm averaged 22 bushels per acre, and sold (part of it) for \$1.03 per bushel. The balance is still in his granaries.

As regards his system of farming, Mr. Cassenelli practices a dry summer fallow every third year, and would not fall plow for wheat, as he has not found fall plowing at all satisfactory. The new sub-surface packer he considers the best money-maker among implements yet invented, and would use one, if he had to buy a new one every year. As showing his enterprise, we might mention that he is this year experimenting with alfalfa, in preparation for the government competition four years hence.

Mr. Cassenelli's farm, though seven years ago considered by his neighbors an undesirable one for many reasons, is today acknowledged to be as good as the best in the district. Nestling close under the Moose Mountains, he has indeed an ideal home.

Mr. Cassenelli is perfectly satisfied with Canadian laws, which he finds do not differ to any extent from the laws under Stars and Stripes, but are better administered.

Politically when across the line he was a protectionist, but now that he is on this side, for reasons which will be obvious to most farmers, he is a free trader, especially in farm implements.

Mr. Cassenelli cannot by any means be said to be a man given to exaggeration and yet with a capital of \$3500 to start with less than seven years ago, he is worth today between \$23,000 and \$24,000, in farm, stock and implements, an increase in capital of nearly 700 per cent.—a record which eclipses the returns from the golden corn of Iowa, the orange groves of Florida, or the older wheat lands of South Dakota. Mr. Cassenelli is well satisfied with his move to Canada, and would in all sincerity of purpose say to his Dakota acquaintances, "Come and see for yourselves."